

Ruth Cruger's Body Dug from Pit Under Shop

Remains of 18-Year-Old Girl Buried Beneath Cocchi's Cellar Floor

Police Reserves Halt Morbid Mob

Woods Will Investigate De- partment's Apparent De- linquency in Search

The body of Ruth Cruger was un-
earthed yesterday afternoon in the
cellar of Alfredo Cocchi's motorcycle
shop, 542 West 127th Street. It was in
this shop that the girl was last seen
alive on February 13. Cocchi has fled
to Italy.

Ruth Cruger had gone to his shop to
have her skates sharpened. Four feet
below the concrete floor of the machine
shop, in which the emery wheel for
sharpening skates still stands, the
diggers employed by Mrs. Grace Humis-
ton, counsel for the Cruger family, came
upon the body.

Fifteen minutes before these men ex-
humed the body detectives of the 4th
Branch Bureau had been laughing at
their efforts, as they have laughed ever
since the determined woman lawyer be-
gan her excavating last Tuesday.

Ruth Cruger had been killed by a
blow on the skull, just above the right
ear. Her murderer had bound her arms
and legs and had jammed her body head
first into the hole in the cellar floor.
Above the body clothing had been
packed. On top of this there had been
dumped about a quarter of a ton of
scrap iron. The dirt at the top of the
hole had been smoothed level and the
board flooring had been replaced.

Body Found by Accident

The body of the eighteen-year-old
girl was not discovered in the hole
upon which Mrs. Humiston's employes
have been working for the last four
days. The woman lawyer was hot upon
the trail, but it was almost by accident
that she actually achieved the solution
of the mystery. If Mrs. Cocchi had not
sold her husband's shop at 2 o'clock
yesterday afternoon the case of Ruth
Cruger might have remained forever
as much of an enigma as are those of
Dorothy Arnold and Charley Ross.

Since her husband deserted her Mrs.
Cocchi has been trying to sell the one-
story little shack in which he had run
his business. Yesterday afternoon she
completed the deal and Edward Lind
and Charles Greenbaum, of 396 Broad-
way, became owners of the place.

Lind immediately turned over the
keys of the place to Mrs. Humiston and
Detective Sergeant McGee, who was
supervising her work at the direction
of Commissioner Woods. While Peter
McAntee and John Spittle, the two dig-
gers, continued their work upon the
excavation in the street side of the
cellar the others determined to in-
vestigate the machine shop at the other
end, which has remained locked since
the last police inspection of the prem-
ises.

Peter F. Solon, superintendent of the
Grand Central Terminal, where Mr.
Cruger has his offices, was aiding Mrs.
Humiston in her search yesterday. He
began a careful examination of the ma-
chine shop.

The air of the room was stale and
lifeless. Dust lay thick upon the skate
sharpening machine. Other tools were
scattered about the place, filmed with
the rust of neglect. A workman's bench
was fastened to one wall of the dark
chamber. Near it stood two tool chests.
Solon noticed that one of these was
pushed out a little from the wall; that
the two cabinets did not sit quite level
upon the floor.

Metal Lay Above Body

He called Mrs. Humiston and Jules
James Kron, the private detective em-
ployed by the Cruger family. With the
aid of the two diggers, they lifted the
chests away. They had been covering
a hole in the floor, about 2 by 3 feet.
The boards had been sawed away and
then replaced. But something beneath
had kept them from lying regularly.
That was why the two chests had not
stood in alignment.

Beneath the boards the concrete
flooring had also been hacked away,
exposing hard-packed dirt. McAntee
and Spittle brought shovels and picks
and set to work. It was hard digging,
for the hole, which slanted downward
at an angle of about 60 degrees toward
the center of the cellar floor, was
choked with scrap iron, broken tools
and old motorcycle parts. The men
piled out about 500 pounds of metal.
Then clothing began to appear, em-
bedded in the hacked earth. Two pairs
of khaki motor cycle trousers, a pair of
leggings, a sheet of rubber, eighteen
inches square; a pair of knee pads, a
coat and vest of gray plaid, a pair of
black trousers, two caps, one of canvas
and the other of cloth; a pair of tennis
shoes and a heavy tan leather shoe
were uncovered.

The workmen began to cough and
one of them swore and scrambled
hastily from the hole, that was now
about four feet deep. Kron and Solon
also backed away and shouted for
McGee to bring his flashlight.
The yellow ray of the electric lamp
shot down through the darkness and

Edison Says All Must Work Harder To Help Win War

Thomas A. Edison in his laboratory
at his West Orange, N. J., plant yester-
day said:

This nation has assumed an obli-
gation which practically amounts
to this: We have agreed to save
democracy from despotism, no mat-
ter what the cost may be. The na-
tion is not a third person—the na-
tion is ourselves.

The nation's obligation is our
obligation, and each of us should
work a little harder than he has
ever worked before and produce a
little more than he has ever pro-
duced before, in order that he may
be the better able to discharge his
share of the obligation which the
nation has assumed.

President Asks Hoover to Begin Saving of Food

Nation Can Afford No Fur- ther Delay, He Says; Calls on Women to Help

(From The Tribune Bureau)
Washington, June 16.—Full au-
thority to proceed with the organiza-
tion of the voluntary forces of the
country in a nation-wide food con-
servation programme was given to-
day in the following letter written
by President Wilson to Food Con-
troller Herbert C. Hoover:

It seems to me that the inaugura-
tion of that portion of the plan for
food administration which contem-
plates a national mobilization of the
great voluntary forces of the coun-
try which are ready to work toward
saving food and eliminating waste
admits of no further delay.

The approaching harvesting, the
immediate necessity for wise use and
saving, not only in food, but in all
other expenditures, the many un-
directed and overlapping efforts being
made toward this end, all press for
national direction and inspiration.
While it would in many ways be de-
sirable to wait complete legislation
establishing the food administration,
it appears to me that so far as vol-
untary effort can be assembled, we
should not wait any longer, and
therefore I would be very glad if you
would proceed in these directions at
once.

The women of the nation are al-
ready earnestly seeking to do their
part in this our greatest struggle for
the maintenance of our national
ideals, and in no direction can they
so greatly assist as by enlisting in
the service of food administration
and cheerfully accepting its direction
and advice. By so doing, they will
increase the surplus of food avail-
able for our own army and for export
to the Allies. To provide adequate
supplies for the coming year is of
absolutely vital importance to the
conduct of the war, and without a
very conscientious elimination of
waste and very strict economy in our
food situation we cannot hope to
fulfill this primary duty.

I trust, therefore, that the women
of the country will not only respond
to your appeal and accept the pledge
to the food administration plan
which you are proposing, but that all
men also who are engaged in the per-
sonal distribution of foods will co-
operate, with the same earnestness
and in the same spirit. I give you
full authority to undertake any steps
necessary for the proper organiza-
tion and stimulation of their efforts.
Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

The Sunday Tribune Features

- Part III
Page 3 Rudyard Kipling relates another thrilling story of the war on the mountainous Austro-Italian front.
- Part I
Page 11 What Billy Sunday has done to New York and what New York has done to Billy Sunday; a review of the evangelist's biggest undertaking.
- Part IV
Pages 4-5 The military spirit pervades the Long Island and New Jersey resorts.
- Part III
Page 1 Anne Rittenhouse, the famous fashion critic, says that the war economy idea in clothes is giving way to simplicity.
- Part I
Page 16 Samuel Hopkins Adams looks in on Portland, Ore., and discovers an army of questionable advertisers. But the live Portland Ad Club knows how to wield a broom, and is cleaning things up. One of Adams' best stories.
- Part III
Page 3 The dream of nearly 2,000 years is about to be realized in the probable founding of a Jewish nation in Palestine after the war. An unusually interesting article by Isaac Don Levine.
- Part I
Page 10 Red Cross posters designed by New York school children. A surprising display of juvenile artistic talent.
- Part III
Page 8 C. E. T. Schaps, Automobile Editor of The Tribune, makes an analysis of exaggerated illustrations used in some automobile advertisements.
- Graphic Section
Hill's wonderful drawings show what "Ue Mortals" do "Between the Acts." Snappy sport costumes pictured in gravure. The war in American sculpture and six pages of live news pictures.

And the
New York Tribune Review
A Departure in Sunday Journalism

A LITTLE LATE WITH HIS SUGGESTION



Women Followers of "Reds" Fight Police At City Hall Park in Anti-Draft Riot

Kick, Bite and Stab After Failure to See Mayor—Emma Goldman and Berkman Held on Conspiracy Charge—Twenty-six Men Caught in Raid on Anarchists' Printing Shop—Seditious Handbills Are Seized by Detectives

These were the important develop-
ments in the round-up of anarchists
and other anti-conscriptionists yester-
day:

Five hundred women followers of
Emma Goldman rioted in City Hall
Park. Policemen were kicked, struck
and gouged with hatpins. Three
women were arrested.

Emma Goldman and Alexander
Berkman, the anarchist leaders, ar-
rested Friday, were held in \$25,000
bail.

Leonard D. Abbott, friend of the
anarchists, was thrown out bodily
from the Federal Building. Abbott
was denouncing the authorities for
the arrest of Berkman and Miss
Goldman.

Police raided an anarchist printing
plant. Twenty-six men were arrest-
ed. Presses, type and 20,000 hand-
bills were seized. These denounced
the state registration and urged at-
tendance at the anarchist meeting
scheduled for Saturday in Madison
Square.

East Side Women in Riot

The women who took part in the City
Hall riot—most of them unable to speak
English—were for the most part from
the East Side. In small groups they
descended on City Hall a little after 1
o'clock. With them came self-styled

leaders who wanted to present a peti-
tion to the Mayor.

They mounted the marble steps of
the City Hall and were met by Captain
William H. Hannon, of the Elizabeth
Street precinct. He was handed the
petition when he informed the women
the Mayor was out of town.

It was signed by Helen M. Fisher,
445 West 153d Street; Aime Hutchin-
son, address not given; and Josephine
Campbell Nixon, 50 West Ninety-sixth
Street.

Protest Against Draft

It read:
Mr. Mitchell:
We have come to you as Mayor
of our city to protest against registra-
tion.

As women, as the creators of
life, we are anti-militarists, op-
posed to the destruction of life.
As working class international-
ists we feel that the people of one
country have no quarrel with the
people of any other country.
And, finally, as women, who have
had no voice in the making of laws,
we do not feel ourselves subject to
registration.

We therefore demand your sup-
port in the repeal of this unjust
and unconstitutional law.
Then they left, and the women who
came with them, who wore clothes that
were cheap yet rich in color, yellows
and reds and greens predominating,
with big picture hats of another sea-
son showing well in the sun, tried to
pass in front of the City Hall.

The police drove most of them off.
Others, with babies in their arms, sat
on the benches, and left only after a
struggle.

The more belligerent of the lot made
a rush for the one part of City Hall
Park left unguarded—the little patch
near the old Courthouse. There they
massed and defied the police. Several
thousand of the curious joined them.
Captain Hannon, in plain clothes,
argued with what seemed to be the
leaders. When he finished one woman
kicked his shins.

"Thanks, madam," said Captain Han-
non. "But you might be better en-
gaged. Go home or I'll arrest you."
She disappeared.

At another end of the mob Sergeant
James M. Wilson was urging the
women to go home. Mrs. Bertha Am-
per, of 106 West 114th Street, waved a
bouquet of carnations under his nose,
declaring that it was a public place and
she had a right to stay.

Sergeant Wilson placed her under ar-
rest. Immediately some woman set up
a yell in Yiddish. The rest took up the
cry. In an instant the policeman and
his prisoner were surrounded. When
he tried to move the women nearest
him, with untellable yells, bore him
to the ground. Other policemen
rushed through the crowd and helped
him to his feet.

Handbills Protest Draft

The handbills on the presses when
the police entered urged all to attend
the anarchist meeting next Saturday at
Madison Square Garden—the time set
by Berkman for the beginning of the
"social revolution"—and warns all who
have not registered to remain away.

Some of the prisoners arrested spoke
English. Most could only speak Yiddish.

Harold A. Content, Assistant United
States Attorney, informed the Commis-
sioner that the authorities had discov-
ered in the papers seized at the office
of "Mother Earth" and "The Blast" evi-
dence of a country-wide plot to op-
pose the selective draft law.

"Both the defendants," he said, "have
been continual disturbers and offenders
against the peace. Berkman has served
a prison term for an attempt to murder
and Miss Goldman has served a term
for inciting to riot. Both are known
throughout the country as offenders
against the criminal law of all jurisdic-
tions."

"The hysteria of the prosecuting offi-
cer," began Harry Weinberger,
Commissioner Hitchcock silenced his
attack and held the defendants in \$25-
000 bail each on a charge of conspiracy.
Despite Weinberger's plea that a bond
of \$5 would be sufficient.

Leonard D. Abbott, who has contrib-
uted to the magazines published by
Berkman and Miss Goldman and who is
president of the Free Speech League,
went out to get bail for the two. On
his return, he said:

"This is an outrage! It is a travesty
upon justice."

He said something else, and two depu-
ty marshals, acting on instructions
from Marshal McCarthy, seized Abbott,
and while others tried to clear the cor-
ridor, rushed Abbott headlong to the
street.

At 2 o'clock, no satisfactory bail hav-
ing been produced, Miss Goldman and
Berkman were taken back to the
Tombs.

Toward evening the police, headed
by Lieutenant George D. Barnitz, of
the Bomb Squad, entered a secret print-
ing shop, at 534 Fifth Street, and ar-
rested twenty-six men. Eleven were
held for court action. Some were
presses. In the basement were two
men showing a man stripped to the waist
in the act of hurling a lighted bomb.
Underneath was written:
"The anarchist."

Russia Will Fight by Side Of U.S. Until World Is Free, Minister's Pledge to Root

Berlin Says Wilson Tries to Inflame New Republic

"Nothing to Hinder Separate Peace"

President Backing the Allies' War Aims Is Official Comment

Amsterdam, June 16.—What evidently
may be considered the official German
view of President Wilson's note to the
Russian government is published to-
day by the semi-official "Norddeutsche
Allgemeine Zeitung," of Berlin, and
telegraphed abroad by the official Ger-
man news agency. It opens with a re-
ference to the alleged mutations which
President Wilson's attitude has passed
through, and says he has completely
abandoned his former assertion in now
declaring the United States entered
the war to free the world from attacks
of autocratic power.

"According to his own earlier de-
clarations," the newspaper continues, "the
only ground for war was the endang-
ering of American shipping by the un-
limited U-boat campaign. Now, when it
is a question of winning the patronage
of liberal Russia, it is absolutely inad-
quate; hence the big words that Amer-
ica went into the war to do away with
German autocracy."

Calling Wilson an Autocrat
"This is a contradiction of facts, and
comes the more strange from the Presi-
dent's lips when it is considered that
in bringing about the declaration of
war he exercised a degree of autocratic
power the like of which was hardly
permitted to the late Emperor of Rus-
sia."

In regard to President Wilson's hint
that the war might serve to secure lib-
eral institutions in Germany itself the
newspaper says:
"Mr. Wilson has enough to do in
combating plutocracy in his own coun-
try, and in taking care of the social
and political position of the American
worker. In dignified words the Presi-
dent of the German Reichstag—a body
elected with the most democratic suf-
frage in the world—recently said that
we reserve to ourselves the ordering of
our own affairs."

Seeks to Influence Russia, Is Charge
Coming to the President's remarks
regarding the causes of the war, the
newspaper states that here again he
makes assertions formerly foreign to
him in order to inflame the war pas-
sion in Russia. Regarding the Presi-
dent's accusations about the weaving
of a plot of intrigue aimed at the peace
and freedom of the world, the question
is asked whence Mr. Wilson obtained
this knowledge.

"In the course of the past year," the
newspaper continues, "Mr. Wilson re-
peatedly declared that he desired to
mediate for peace, but could not do so
before his reelection was assured."
"But even when this occurred, he was
unable to act, and he was unable to
facilitate his action in every way
by our peace offer of December
12, 1916."

"But so long as the interests of the
American shipping trade and so long
as Great Britain were not menaced
dangerously by the U-boat war Presi-
dent Wilson knew nothing of the auto-
cratic intrigues of Germany, whose
power must be broken in the interests
of peace and the freedom of the world,
which we made with Turkey's in-
trigue, which we made with Turkey's
in the world, and thereby also for
wicked Germany."

Agreements Long Known
"The treaties of the Triple Alliance
and their purely defensive character
were known to the whole world, and
when President Wilson accented the
Berlin to Baghdad plan we submit that
he shall let his British, Russian and
French allies enlighten him regarding
these open agreements, free from every
motive of Germany's interest in the
opening of the economic opening of
Asia Minor, or where about to make
when war broke out."

"Moreover, we would urgently re-
commend that Mr. Wilson at the same
time should let his allies an expo-
sition of the war gains mutually as-
sured to the members of the Entente.
He will find that Premier Briand had
to submit recently in a session of the
French Chamber that France had
promised Constantinople to Russia, and in return
Russia has promised France not only
Alsace-Lorraine, but the left bank of
the Rhine."

"He will further find that the En-
tente has drafted a complete plan for
the partition of Asia Minor, but which
is still meeting with difficulties be-
cause the Italian hunger for power de-
sires more than Great Britain and
France will approve. Italy has been met
with all conciliatory promises in the promise
of further Austro-Hungarian land. It
will be very interesting for the United
States further to learn that Bulgaria
has promised Serbia to make to Bul-
garia as the price of its entry into the
war on the side of the Entente."

Urges Publication of Treaties

"If Mr. Wilson sets so much value
on the entire human race, knowing for
what aims America is waging war, he
must urge that the war aims of the
Allies be made known to the whole
world by publication of treaties. Only
then will the whole world be able
to judge clearly whether the peaceable
and liberal aims which Mr. Wilson pro-
claims are compatible with the aims of
the Entente. And then the house of
cards of Germany's autocratic intrigues
will collapse."

"New Russia has declared repeatedly
that such war aims were not hers. Rus-
sia has rather proclaimed a formula
of peace without annexations and in-
demnities as her wish. The Central
Powers and their allies rather desire,
in free and mutual understanding with
Russia, to create a position which
henceforth shall be a guarantee of
durable and peaceful neighborly ex-
istence side by side."

Russia Rejects New Peace Offer From Germany

Expels Swiss Agent Through Whom Berlin's Proposal Was Made

Petrograd, June 16.—Fresh attempts
on the part of the Germans to conclude
peace with Russia have been exposed,
with the result that the expulsion from
Russia has been ordered of a prominent
Socialist Internationalist, a citizen of
Switzerland, Robert Grimm.

Two days ago the Provisional Gov-
ernment received from a reliable
source a copy of a dispatch addressed
by Hoffman, a member of the Swiss
Federal Council, to Grimm. Apart from
the separate peace offer contained in
the dispatch, Hoffman reported that
Germany and her allies were ready to
begin general and immediate peace ne-
gotiations if Russia's Allies were will-
ing.

The Provisional Government appar-
ently was informed that this dispatch
had been handed to Grimm by the
Swiss Minister at Petrograd. The gov-
ernment requested the Socialist mem-
bers of the Cabinet, M. Tseretelli and
M. Skobeleff, to demand explanations
from Grimm, who was their colleague,
inasmuch as, though a foreigner, he
was beginning to play a prominent role
in Petrograd as the mouthpiece of the
internationalist pacifist propaganda.

An official statement issued to-day
declares that Grimm denied to the
Cabinet members that the Swiss Min-
ister had transmitted to him such a
dispatch, denouncing the whole affair
as a clumsy German maneuver. Grimm
added that when at Berne and Stock-
holm he had refused to enter into any
such negotiations, and that as a So-
cialist he refused to let himself be
made the instrument of imperialist
plans.

The two Russian ministers reported
to the Cabinet that Grimm's explana-
tion was unsatisfactory, whereupon an
immediate expulsion order was issued.

Peace Offer Sent To Russia Through Swiss Minister

Stockholm, June 16.—The "Social
Demokraten" says Germany has made
an offer of peace to Russia through a
member of the Swiss Federal Council.

The newspaper to-day publishes the
translation of a telegram said to have
been sent in cipher from the political
department of the Swiss Federal Coun-
cil to Grimm, the Swiss Minister at
Petrograd. It is dated at Berne, June
5, and says:

"Hoffman, a member of the Federal
Council, authorizes you to make to
Grimm the following oral communica-
tion:

"Germany will not undertake an
offensive so long as an arrangement
with Russia seems possible. After con-
versations with an important person-
age, I am convinced that Germany aims
at a peace with Russia honorable to
both parties, with intimate economic
and commercial relations and financial
support to place Russia once again on
her feet, no interference in the dom-
estic affairs of Russia; an entente
cordiale on Poland, Lithuania and
Courland, in view of the relationship
between the peoples; restitution of the
occupied provinces, and Russia, on the
other hand, to give back to Austria the
provinces which she has been able to
take."

German Teachers Told To Keep Kaiser's Merit Before All Children

Amsterdam, June 16.—The Berlin So-
cialist newspaper "Vorwaerts" reprints
a circular from the Prussian Minister
of Education addressed to all school
teachers in Germany warning them
against "enemy agents in our midst
trying to sow distrust between the
German people and their Emperor."

The circular urges that all the teach-
ers constantly hold before the eyes of
the children the Emperor's great mer-
its and the nation's indebtedness to
him and the Hohenzollern family.
"Vorwaerts" characterizes the circular
as the "limit of blunder."

Vienna Confirms Russian Activity; Attack Is Expected

London, June 16.—Official reports
both from Vienna and Petrograd in-
dicate an increasing activity in the
opposing armies, though the fighting has
not yet developed sufficiently to cause
a change of position. However, a cer-
tain pressure is being exerted by the
Russian forces in Volhynia and East-
ern Galicia and the big guns are once
more busy.

Overthrow of Tyranny Sought in Alliance with America

Petrograd Council Hears Our Envoy

Liberty, Without Con- quest, Hope of Both Republics, He Says

Petrograd, June 16.—Fresh attempts
on the part of the Germans to conclude
peace with Russia have been exposed,
with the result that the expulsion from
Russia has been ordered of a prominent
Socialist Internationalist, a citizen of
Switzerland, Robert Grimm.

"We are going to fight, and have al-
ready begun to fight, for your freedom
as well as our own; and we ask you to
fight for our freedom equally with
ours."

In reply M. Terestchenko, Minister of
Foreign Affairs, expressed the attitude
of the Russian government toward
America and the war in these words:
"The Russian people consider war
inevitable and will continue it. The
Russians have no imperialistic wishes.
We know that you have none. We shall
fight together to secure liberty, free-
dom and happiness for all the world."

"I am happy to say that I do not see
any moral idea or factor between
America and Russia to divide us. The
two peoples—Russia fighting tyranny
and America standing as the oldest de-
mocracy—hand in hand will show the
way of happiness to nations great and
small."

Kerensky in Soldier's Garb
The American Ambassador, David R.
Francis, presented the Root Mission to
the ministers in Marinsky Palace, ex-
plaining that the members of the mis-
sion had come to Russia to learn how
America can best cooperate with its
ally in forwarding the fight against the
common enemy. The presentation was
informal, only a few Russian officials
and the members of the American Em-
bassy attending. M. Kerensky, the
youthful Minister of War, just back
from the front, wore the khaki blouse
of a common soldier.

The ministers listened with rapt at-
tention to Mr. Root's address, which
was a powerful utterance, both in sub-
stance and manner.

M. Terestchenko rose from a sick-bed
to attend the presentation, and re-
sponded without notes, expressing great
joy in welcoming the commission from
America. He said that Russia's rev-
olution was based on the wonderful
words uttered by America in 1776. He
read part of the Declaration of Inde-
pendence and exclaimed:

"Russia holds with the United States
that all men are created free and
equal."

Two Great Problems

M. Terestchenko sketched the history
of the Russian revolution briefly, say-
ing that the Russians, enslaved for
centuries, threw off all the old order
just as the wind blows autumn leaves
from the forest. Russia now faces two
problems, said the minister—the nec-
essary of creating a strong democratic
force within its boundaries and the
fighting of an external foe. Then he
declared for war and expressed un-
bounded confidence in the power of
Russia to meet the situation.

Mr. Root in his address said:
"Mr. President and Members of the
Council of Ministers.
The mission for which I have the
honor to speak is charged by the gov-
ernment and people of the United
States of America with a message to
the government and people of Russia.
The mission comes from a democratic
Republic. Its members are commis-
sioned and instructed by a President
who holds his high office as Chief Ex-
ecutive of more than 100,000,000 free
people by virtue of a popular election, in
which more than 15,000,000 votes were
freely cast and fairly counted, pur-
suant to law, by universal, equal, direct
and secret suffrage."

Freedom Before Wealth

"For one hundred and forty years our
people have been struggling with the
hard problems of self-government.
With many shortcomings, many mis-
takes, many imperfections, we still have
maintained order and respect for law,
individual freedom and national inde-
pendence. Under the security of our
own laws we have grown in strength
and prosperity."

"But we value our freedom more
than wealth. We love liberty, and we
cherish above all our possessions the
ideals for which our fathers fought and
suffered and sacrificed that America
might be free."

"We believe in the competence of the
power of democracy, and in our heart
of hearts abide faith in the coming of
a better world, in which the humble
and oppressed of all lands may be
lifted up by freedom to a heritage of
justice and equal opportunity."

"The news of Russia's new-found
freedom brought to America universal
satisfaction and joy. From all the land
sympathy and hope went out to the
new sister in the circle of democracies.
And the mission is sent to express that
feeling."

A Greeting of Godspeed

"The Democracy of Russia a greeting of
sympathy, friendship, brotherhood,
Godspeed. Distant America knows lit-
tle of the special conditions of Russian
life which must give form to the gov-
ernment and laws which you are about
to create. As we have developed our
institutions to serve the needs of our
national character and life, so we as-
sume that you will develop your in-
stitutions to serve the needs of Russian
character and life."